

Rational blow-down along Wahl type plumbing trees of spheres

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In this article, we construct smooth 4-manifolds homeomorphic but not diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# k \overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$, for $k \in \{6, 7, 8, 9\}$, using the technique of rational blow-down along Wahl type plumbing trees of spheres. (see [17])

57R55, 57R57; 14J26, 53D05

1 Introduction

Over the past three years, and due to examples constructed by J. Park, R. Fintushel, R. Stern, A. Stipsicz and Z. Szabó (see [13], [12], [15], [1] and [16]), there has been renewed interest in the problem of finding the smallest k for which $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# k \overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$ admits an exotic smooth structure. All these examples are constructed using the rational blow-down operation along lens spaces.

In this paper, we study a more generalized rational blow-down operation along certain Seifert fibered 3-manifolds. This technique, for the case of Wahl type plumbing trees of spheres, together with knot surgery along a regular fiber in a double node neighborhood (see [1]), are then used to construct manifolds homeomorphic but not diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# k \overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$, for $k \in \{6, 7, 8, 9\}$.

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2 Seiberg–Witten invariants and surgery along monopole L–Spaces

In this section, we provide a very brief review of the Seiberg–Witten theory of 4–manifolds in general as well as in the special case $b_2^+ = 1$ and we study the effect of surgery along monopole L–spaces on Seiberg–Witten invariants, using monopole Floer homology. These will be the main tools for our constructions in the next sections. For more details, we refer the reader to [9], [14], [2], [8] and [7].

2.1 Seiberg–Witten invariants

Let X be an oriented, closed, Riemannian 4–manifold and \mathfrak{s} a $spin^c$ structure on X . Suppose that $W_{\mathfrak{s}}^+$ and $W_{\mathfrak{s}}^-$ are the associated $U(2)$ spinor bundles and $L \rightarrow X$ with $L \simeq \det W_{\mathfrak{s}}^+ \simeq \det W_{\mathfrak{s}}^-$ is the associated determinant line bundle. Given a pair $(A, \Psi) \in A_X(L) \times \Gamma(W_{\mathfrak{s}}^+)$, where $A_X(L)$ denotes the space of connections on L , and a g -self-dual 2-form $\eta \in \Omega_g^+(X, \mathbb{R})$, the **perturbed Seiberg–Witten equations** are

$$(1) \quad D_A \Psi = 0, \quad F_A^+ = i(\Psi \otimes \Psi^*)_o + i\eta$$

where $D_A: \Gamma(W_{\mathfrak{s}}^+) \rightarrow \Gamma(W_{\mathfrak{s}}^-)$ is the Dirac operator and $(\Psi \otimes \Psi^*)_o$ is the trace free part of the endomorphism $\Psi \otimes \Psi^*$.

The quotient of the solution space to the equations above under the action of the gauge group $\text{Aut}(L) = \text{Map}(X, S^1)$, denoted here by $M_X(L)$, has **formal dimension**

$$(2) \quad \dim M_X(L) = \frac{1}{4}(c_1(L)^2 - (3\text{sign}(X) + 2e(X)))$$

Under the additional assumption that $b_2^+ > 0$ and for generic form η , $M_X(L)$ is a smooth compact manifold, since when $b_2^+ > 0$ there are no reducible solutions, i.e. no singularities in the quotient space.

The **Seiberg–Witten invariant** for X is a function $SW_X: \text{Spin}^c(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ defined as follows:

- If $\dim M_X(L) < 0$ or odd, then $SW_X(L) = 0$.
- If $\dim M_X(L) = 0$, then $SW_X(L) = \text{number of points in } M_X(L)$, counted with sign.

- If $\dim M_X(L) = 2n > 0$, then $SW_X(L) = \langle \mu^n, [M_X(L)] \rangle$, where $\mu \in H^2(M_X(L); \mathbb{Z})$ is the Euler class of the basepoint map $\widetilde{M}_X(L) = \{\text{solutions}(A, \Psi)\} / \text{Aut}^o(L) \rightarrow M_X(L)$, which is an S^1 fibration if there are no reducible solutions. Here, $\text{Aut}^o(L) = \{\text{gauge transformations which are the identity on the fiber of } L \text{ over a fixed basepoint on } X\}$.

SW_X is independent of g and η provided that $b_2^+ > 1$. In the case $b_2^+(X) = 1$, there is a codimension-one submanifold of metrics for which there are reducible solutions and this must be excluded. Then the SW invariant of a given spin^c structure has two values, depending on the metric, and the wall-crossing formula describes the relation between these values.

Wall-crossing formula: Suppose that X is a closed, oriented 4-manifold with $b_2^+(X) = 1$, $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and a fixed orientation for $H_+^2(X; \mathbb{R})$, \mathfrak{s} is a spin^c structure on X such that $c_1(L) \neq 0$, R is the space of Riemannian metrics g on X , $\omega^+(g)$ is the g -self-dual harmonic form of norm one which lies in the positive component of $H_+^2(X; \mathbb{R})$ as measured by the given orientation and $R^+ = \{g \in R / \omega^+(g) \cdot c_1(L) > 0\}$, $R^- = \{g \in R / \omega^+(g) \cdot c_1(L) < 0\}$. Then, $\forall g \in R^+ \sqcup R^-$, $SW_g(\mathfrak{s})$ is defined and assuming that $d(\mathfrak{s}) = \dim M_X(L) \geq 0$ and even,

$$(3) \quad SW_+(\mathfrak{s}) = SW_-(\mathfrak{s}) - (-1)^{\frac{d(\mathfrak{s})}{2}}.$$

Here, $SW_{+(-)}(\mathfrak{s})$ denotes the constant value of $SW_g(\mathfrak{s})$ on $R_{+(-)}$ respectively.

2.2 Monopole Floer homology

We now provide a very brief review of monopole Floer homology as constructed by P. Kronheimer and T. Mrowka. We refer the reader to [8] and [7] for more details and point out that this version of Floer homology is conjectured to be isomorphic to Heegaard Floer homology.

Let Y be a smooth, oriented, compact, connected 3-manifold without boundary. To it, there are associated three vector spaces over a field \mathbb{F} , namely $\check{H}M.(Y)$, $\widehat{H}M.(Y)$ and $\overline{H}M.(Y)$. These spaces, called Floer homology groups, come equipped with linear maps i_*, j_* and p_* which form a long exact sequence

$$(4) \quad \dots \xrightarrow{i_*} \check{H}M.(Y) \xrightarrow{j_*} \widehat{H}M.(Y) \xrightarrow{p_*} \overline{H}M.(Y) \xrightarrow{i_*} \check{H}M.(Y) \xrightarrow{j_*} \dots$$

and with an endomorphism u of degree -2 that makes the three spaces modules over the polynomial ring $\mathbb{F}[u]$.

In addition, to each cobordism $W: Y_0 \rightarrow Y_1$, there are associated maps $\check{H}\check{M}(W): \check{H}\check{M} \cdot (Y_0) \rightarrow \check{H}\check{M} \cdot (Y_1)$, $\widehat{H}\widehat{M}(W): \widehat{H}\widehat{M} \cdot (Y_0) \rightarrow \widehat{H}\widehat{M} \cdot (Y_1)$ and $\overline{H}\overline{M}(W): \overline{H}\overline{M} \cdot (Y_0) \rightarrow \overline{H}\overline{M} \cdot (Y_1)$ for which i_*, j_*, p_* give natural transformations. These maps respect the module structure of the Floer groups.

In this setting, we have the following

Definition 1 A rational homology 3–sphere Y for which $j_*: \check{H}\check{M} \cdot (Y) \rightarrow \widehat{H}\widehat{M} \cdot (Y)$ is trivial is called a **monopole L–space**.

2.3 Using monopole Floer homology to compute Seiberg–Witten invariants after surgery along monopole L–spaces.

After recalling some basics of Seiberg–Witten theory and Monopole Floer homology, we move on to compute how SW invariants change under surgery along monopole L–spaces.

Suppose X is a 4–manifold decomposed into two pieces Z and P along a monopole L–space Y , with P negative definite, and $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(X)$ (See Figure 1). Consider B another negative definite 4–manifold bounded by Y such that $\mathfrak{s}|_Z$ extends to B and replace P with B in X to get $X' = Z \cup_Y B$ (See Figure 2). Denote the spin^c structure on X' by \mathfrak{s}' . We would like to compute the change in SW invariants after such an operation. To this end, we study these configurations, using properties of monopole Floer homology. Most of the statements we make here are discussed in [7] and [8].

Remark 1 Note that our constructions in this paper (see next section) are special cases of the above, for B rational balls and P Wahl-type plumbing trees of spheres. The boundaries of the latter were proven to be monopole L–spaces in [8].

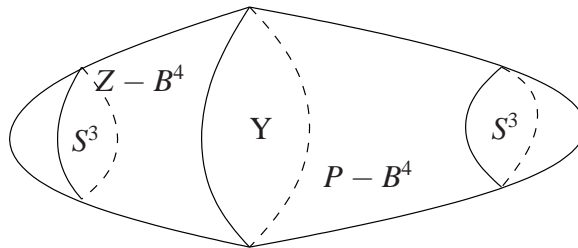
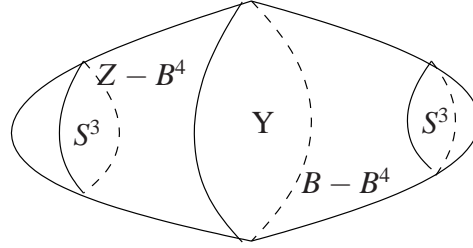


Figure 1: $X = Z \cup_Y P$

Our goal in this subsection is to prove that


 Figure 2: $X' = Z \cup_Y B$

Theorem 1 Suppose Y is a monopole L -space, $H_1(Y)$ is finite, P, B are negative definite 4-manifolds with $b_1 = 0$ and $X = Z \cup_Y P$, $X' = Z \cup_Y B$, for some 4-manifold Z . If $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(X)$, $\mathfrak{s}' \in \text{Spin}^c(X')$, $d(\mathfrak{s}), d(\mathfrak{s}') \geq 0$ and $\mathfrak{s}|_Z = \mathfrak{s}'|_Z$, then $SW_X(\mathfrak{s}) = SW_{X'}(\mathfrak{s}')$.

In the case $b_2^+(X) = 1$, $SW_{X, a_1}(\mathfrak{s}) = SW_{X', a_2}(\mathfrak{s}')$, where $a_1 \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$, $a_2 \in H_2(X'; \mathbb{Z})$, $a_1|_P = a_2|_B = 0$ and $a_1|_Z = a_2|_Z$.

Proof Denote W, W_1, W_2 the cobordisms $Z - B^4: S^3 \rightarrow Y$, $P - B^4: Y \rightarrow S^3$, $B - B^4: Y \rightarrow S^3$ respectively and $\mathfrak{s}_1 = \mathfrak{s}|_{W_1}$, $\mathfrak{s}_2 = \mathfrak{s}'|_{W_2}$.

According to Proposition 2.6 of [8], the fact that Y is a rational homology sphere implies that

$$(5) \quad \overline{HM} \cdot (Y, \mathfrak{s}|_Y) \simeq \mathbb{F}[u^{-1}, u] \text{ as topological } F[[u]] \text{ modules.}$$

Here $\mathbb{F}[u^{-1}, u]$ denotes Laurent series finite in the negative direction. In addition, the long exact sequence (4) gives the exact sequence

$$(6) \quad 0 \rightarrow \widehat{HM} \cdot (Y) \xrightarrow{p_*} \overline{HM} \cdot (Y) \xrightarrow{i_*} \check{HM} \cdot (Y) \rightarrow 0$$

for Y monopole L -space (see Definition 1). Combining (5) and (6), we get that the sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \widehat{HM} \cdot (Y, \mathfrak{s}|_Y) \xrightarrow{p_*} \overline{HM} \cdot (Y, \mathfrak{s}|_Y) \xrightarrow{i_*} \check{HM} \cdot (Y, \mathfrak{s}|_Y) \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}[[u]] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}[u^{-1}, u] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}[u^{-1}, u]/\mathbb{F}[[u]] \rightarrow 0$$

are isomorphic as sequences of topological $\mathbb{F}[[u]]$ modules. The corresponding isomorphism of short exact sequences holds if we consider S^3 instead of Y , because S^3 is a monopole L -space as a 3-manifold with positive scalar curvature. Such 3-manifolds were proven to be monopole L -spaces in [8].

We will now use \overrightarrow{HM} as defined in [7]: For Y_0, Y_1 compact, connected, oriented 3-manifolds and W isomorphism class of connected cobordisms equipped with an homology orientation, $\overrightarrow{HM}(W): \widehat{HM}(Y_0) \rightarrow \check{HM}(Y_1)$ is a (canonical choice of) map such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \overrightarrow{HM}(Y_0) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \check{HM}(Y_0) & \xrightarrow{j_*} & \widehat{HM}(Y_0) & \xrightarrow{p_*} & \overrightarrow{HM}(Y_0) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & \nearrow \overrightarrow{HM}(W) & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \overrightarrow{HM}(Y_1) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \check{HM}(Y_1) & \xrightarrow{j_*} & \widehat{HM}(Y_1) & \xrightarrow{p_*} & \overrightarrow{HM}(Y_1)
 \end{array}$$

commutes. For the special case of a cobordism where W is the complement of two disjoint balls in a closed, oriented manifold X viewed as a cobordism $W: S^3 \rightarrow S^3$, Proposition 3.6.1 of [7] states that the sum of the SW invariants of the 4-manifold X is determined by the map $\overrightarrow{HM}(W)$. Even more, using local coefficients, it can be proven that the individual SW invariants are determined by the same map. (See Proposition 3.8.1 in [7]) Applying the composition laws that \overrightarrow{HM} satisfies according to [7] to our cobordisms W, W_1 and W_2 gives that $\overrightarrow{HM}(W_i \circ W) = \check{HM}(W_i) \circ \overrightarrow{HM}(W)$, $i \in \{1, 2\}$. In a more refined version, for our fixed $spin^c$ structures \mathfrak{s} and \mathfrak{s}_i on W and W_i respectively, we have that

$$(7) \quad \sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{s}'_i \in Spin^c(W \cup W_i) \\ \mathfrak{s}'_i|_{W_i} = \mathfrak{s}_i \\ \mathfrak{s}'_i|_W = \mathfrak{s}}} \overrightarrow{HM}(W_i \circ W, \mathfrak{s}'_i) = \check{HM}(W_i, \mathfrak{s}_i) \circ \overrightarrow{HM}(W, \mathfrak{s})$$

This sum contains precisely one term, since Y is a rational homology 3-sphere and so, (7) gives that

$$(8) \quad \overrightarrow{HM}(W_1 \circ W, \mathfrak{s}) = \check{HM}(W_1, \mathfrak{s}_1) \circ \overrightarrow{HM}(W, \mathfrak{s})$$

and

$$(9) \quad \overrightarrow{HM}(W_2 \circ W, \mathfrak{s}') = \check{HM}(W_2, \mathfrak{s}_2) \circ \overrightarrow{HM}(W, \mathfrak{s})$$

Taking into account that $\overrightarrow{HM}(W_1 \circ W, \mathfrak{s})$, $\overrightarrow{HM}(W_2 \circ W, \mathfrak{s}')$ determine $SW_X(\mathfrak{s})$ and $SW_{X'}(\mathfrak{s}')$ respectively, it suffices to show that the maps $\check{HM}(W_1, \mathfrak{s}_1)$ and $\check{HM}(W_2, \mathfrak{s}_2)$ are isomorphisms in the range of $\overrightarrow{HM}(W, \mathfrak{s})$ to finish the proof.

To see this, consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \dots & \longrightarrow & \overline{HM}_\bullet(Y, \mathfrak{s}|_Y) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \check{HM}_\bullet(Y, \mathfrak{s}|_Y) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 (10) & & \downarrow \overline{HM}_\bullet(W_i, \mathfrak{s}_i) & & \downarrow \check{HM}_\bullet(W_i, \mathfrak{s}_i) & & \\
 \dots & \longrightarrow & \overline{HM}_\bullet(S^3, \mathfrak{s}_i|_{S^3}) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \check{HM}_\bullet(S^3, \mathfrak{s}_i|_{S^3}) & \longrightarrow & 0
 \end{array} \quad i \in \{1, 2\}.$$

We have assumed that $b_1(W_i) = 0$ and W_i is negative definite and under these assumptions the map $\overline{HM}_\bullet(W_i, \mathfrak{s}_i): \overline{HM}_{j_{0_i}}(Y) \rightarrow \overline{HM}_{j_{1_i}}(S^3)$, $i \in \{1, 2\}$, where $j_{0_i} \in J(Y, \mathfrak{s}_i|_Y) = \{\text{homotopy classes of oriented 2-plane fields on } Y \text{ that determine the } \text{spin}^c \text{ structure } \mathfrak{s}_i|_Y \text{ on } Y\}$, $j_{1_i} \in J(S^3, \mathfrak{s}_i|_{S^3})$ and $j_{0_i} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{s}_i} j_{1_i}$, is an isomorphism, as was proven in [8]. This implies that $\check{HM}_\bullet(W_i, \mathfrak{s}_i)$ is an isomorphism on the range of $\overline{HM}_\bullet(W, \mathfrak{s})$ in the case where $d(\mathfrak{s}), d(\mathfrak{s}') \geq 0$.

In the case $b_2^+(X) = 1$, the SW invariants depend on the choice of metric g and perturbation η . If $b_2^+(W) = 1$, then a choice of g and η for W determines the chamber that will be used for our computations. \square

3 The topological constructions

To construct our 4-manifolds, we will blow-down certain Wahl type plumbing trees of spheres in rational surfaces. In order to locate these configurations in such surfaces, we use specific elliptic fibrations of $E(1)$ in each case. Proofs for the existence of such fibrations are postponed until the last section of our article.

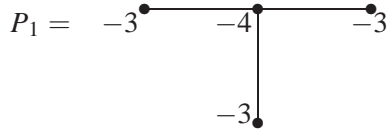
3.1 An exotic smooth structure on $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 9\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.

Our first construction relies on the following existence result.

Proposition 1 *There is an elliptic fibration of $E(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1$ with a singular I_3 fiber, 9 fishtail fibers and one section.*

Proof An outline of the proof of this proposition is provided in the appendix. \square

Consider the plumbing tree of spheres



where dots represent disk bundles over S^2 , numbers assigned to them refer to the corresponding Euler numbers and edges stand for plumbing connections and call Y_1 the boundary of P_1 , i.e. $Y_1 = \partial P_1$. Proposition 2 below provides an embedding of P_1 into $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 13\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.

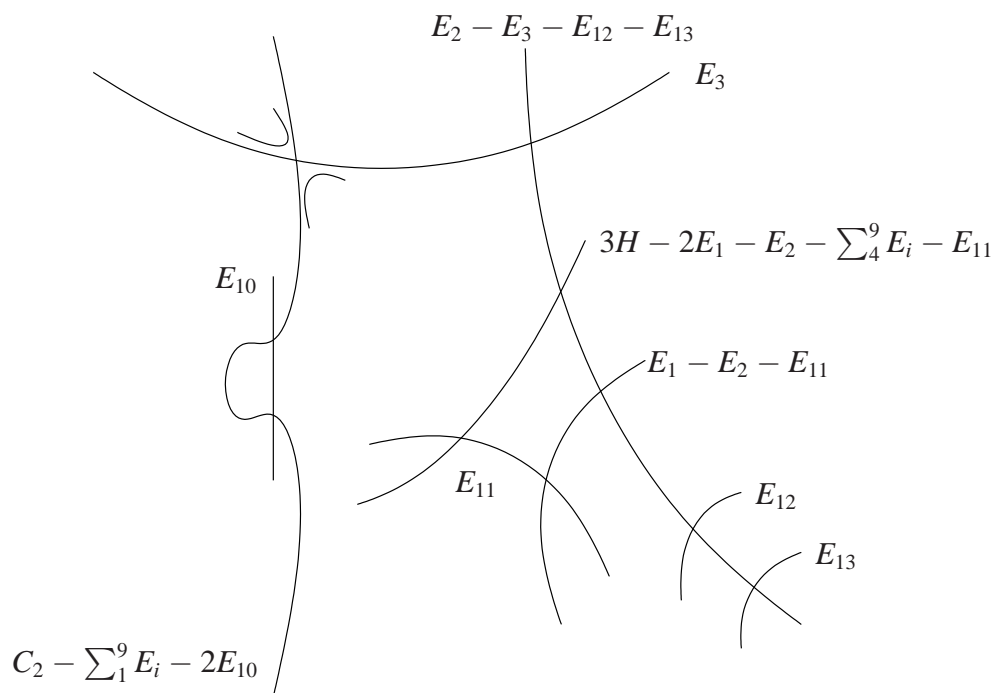
Proposition 2 P_1 embeds into $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 13\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.

Proof We use the fibration of Proposition 1 and in particular the I_3 fiber and one fishtail fiber, call it F_1 , together with the section E_3 . We blow up the double point of F_1 and denote the exceptional sphere by E_{10} . We further blow up at three points of the I_3 fiber, two of them on the -2 sphere intersecting the section (E_{12} and E_{13}) and the third at the intersection of the remaining -2 spheres (E_{11}). Finally, we smooth the transverse intersection of F_1 with E_3 . The above procedure, the outcome of which is depicted in Figure 3, provides the desired embedding. \square

Remark 2 It is not hard to see that Y_1 bounds a rational homology ball B_1 . To this end, we can use the fact that P_1 embeds in $\#4\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$ (See Figure 4). The closure of the complement of this embedding with reversed orientation is a rational ball. Alternatively, we can use [10] and construct such a rational ball explicitly.

Theorem 2 $X'_1 = (\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 13\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2} - \text{int}(P_1)) \cup_{Y_1} B_1$ is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 9\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.

Proof First, we will prove that X'_1 is simply connected. The embedding of P_1 into $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 13\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$ constructed above has a simply connected complement since the circles in the boundary Y_1 of the complement are homotopically trivial in the complement (here we are using the fact that rational surfaces are simply connected). In fact, it suffices to prove this for the normal circles to the -3 framed spheres $C_2 - E_1 - E_2 - \sum_4^9 E_i - 2E_{10}$ and $3H - 2E_1 - E_2 - \sum_4^9 E_i - E_{11}$ and this can be done easily using disks in one fishtail fiber and E_7 respectively. In addition, the map $\pi_1(\partial B_1) \rightarrow \pi_1(B_1)$ induced by the natural embedding is surjective, as one can see applying Van Kampen's Theorem for the decomposition $\#4\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2} = P_1 \cup_{Y_1} (\#4\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2} \setminus P_1) = P_1 \cup_{\partial B_1} \overline{B_1}$, where $\overline{B_1}$ denotes B_1 with opposite orientation. Thus, X'_1 is indeed simply connected. Now the statement of the theorem follows from Freedman's Theorem ([3]), after computing the Euler characteristic and the signature of the two manifolds. \square


 Figure 3: P_1 in $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 13 \overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$

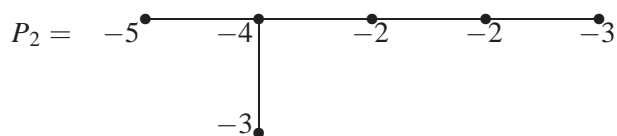
3.2 An exotic smooth structure on $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 8 \overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.

For our second construction, we will make use of the existence result stated in Proposition 3.

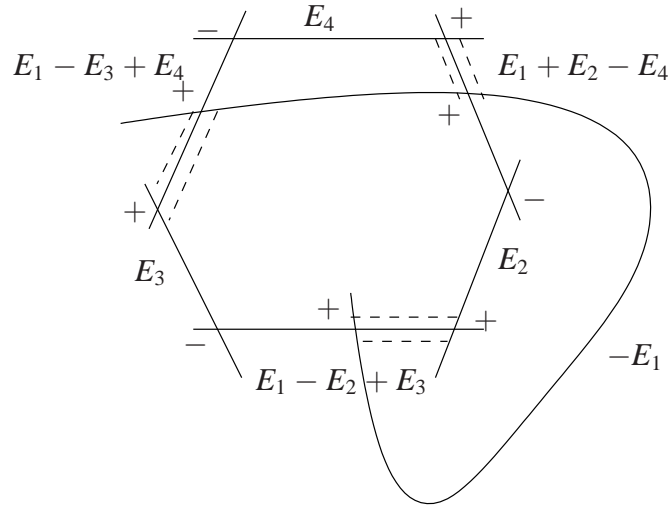
Proposition 3 *There is an elliptic fibration of $E(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1$ with a singular I_5 fiber, 7 fishtail fibers and one section.*

See the appendix for a brief discussion of this.

Let P_2 denote the plumbing tree of spheres



and call Y_2 the boundary of P_2 . It is not hard to see that

Figure 4: P_1 in $\overline{\#4\mathbb{CP}^2}$

Proposition 4 P_2 embeds into $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 14\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.

Proof Consider the fibration of Proposition 3. Blow up two double points in two of the fishtail fibers. Then perform three further blow-ups at the I_5 fiber, one at the intersection point of two -2 spheres and the other two on the -2 sphere intersecting the section. Finally, smooth out the intersections of the two fishtails with the section to get the desired embedding. \square

Remark 3 To prove that P_2 bounds a rational homology ball, we will once again use an appropriate embedding of this manifold, i.e. the embedding of P_2 in $\#6\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.

Theorem 3 $X'_2 = (\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 14\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2} - \text{int}(P_2)) \cup_{Y_2} B_2$ is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 8\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.

Proof Simple connectivity of the complement of P_2 in $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 14\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$ can be proven using disks in a fishtail fiber and some of the exceptional spheres. In addition to that, surjectivity of the map $\pi_1(\partial B_2) \rightarrow \pi_1(B_2)$ induced by the natural embedding follows from an application of Van Kampen's theorem for $\#6\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$, completely analogous to the one in Claim 2 of Proof of Theorem 2. These facts, together with Freedman's classification theorem, lead to the proof of the theorem. \square

We would here like to point out that the plumbing trees of spheres we have used so far, i.e. P_1 and P_2 , belong in the category of manifolds studied by Neumann

in [10]. In his notation $P_1 \sim M(0; (1, 1), (3, 2), (3, 2), (3, 2))$ ($p=q=r=2$) and $P_2 \sim M(0; (1, 1), (3, 2), (5, 4), (5, 2))$ ($p=q=2, r=4$). In addition, note that using Neumann's results in this paper, one can find rational balls bounded by $\partial P_i, i = 1, 2$, with known handlebody decompositions.

For our next two constructions, we will need to combine the techniques used above with knot surgery in a double node neighborhood, as it was introduced in [1] by R. Fintushel and R. Stern.

3.3 An exotic smooth structure on $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 7\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.

Here, we will use the fibration for $E(1)$ described in construction 2. We will also use a double node neighborhood D containing two of the fishtails of our fibration which have the same monodromy and we will perform knot surgery along a regular fiber in this neighborhood with a knot K having the properties listed in [1]. The result of knot surgery will be to remove a smaller disk from the disk E_5 , which is a section in our original picture, and to replace it with the Seifert surface of K . This will give us a pseudo-section, that is a disk with a positive double point in $H_2(D_k, \partial; \mathbb{Z})$ and, after 4 blow-ups as indicated in Figure 5, an embedding of P_2 in $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 13\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$ (see Figure 6). Our claim is that after blowing down we will get a manifold X'_3 homeomorphic to $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 7\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$. Using disks on a fishtail fiber and on the exceptional spheres E_{10} and E_{12} , one can prove that $\pi_1(\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 13\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2} - P_2)$ is trivial. The rest of the argument is very similar to the proofs of theorems 2 and 3 above and is therefore left as an exercise for the reader.

Another example (X''_3)

The reader may have already noticed that it could be possible to construct an exotic smooth structure on $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 7\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$ by blowing down the next plumbing tree in our family, that is $M(0; (1, 1), (3, 2), (7, 6), (11, 2))$ ($p=q=2, r=6$) in Neumann's notation, inside $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 15\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.

This alternative construction can indeed be carried out using a fibration of $E(1)$ with an I_7 fiber and five fishtail fibers. We give a short outline of this construction by indicating that the double points of three of the fishtail fibers will be blown up so that after smoothing out the intersection points of these fibers with the section we can get a -7 sphere. One of the two remaining fishtail fibers will then be used in proving simple connectivity of the complement of the plumbing tree in $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 15\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.

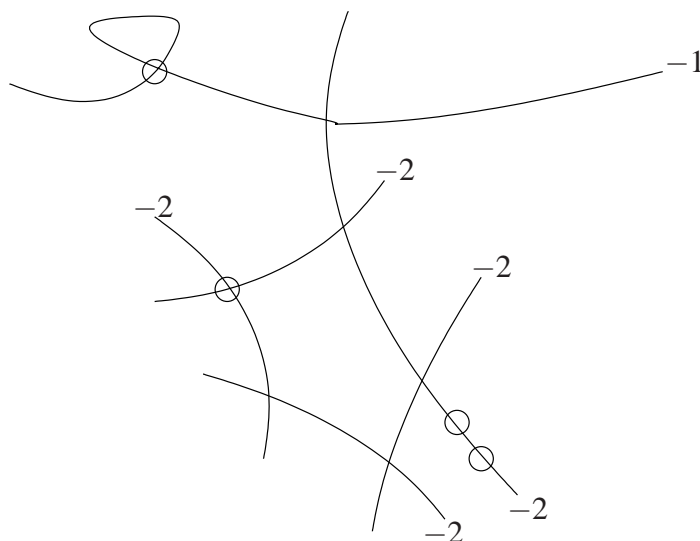


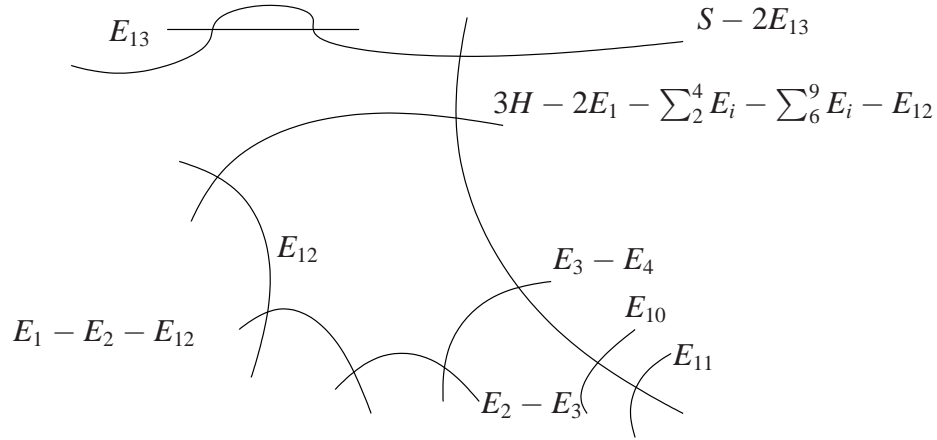
Figure 5: The 4 blow-ups performed in construction 3

Remark 4 A question most naturally arising here is whether X_3'' is a member of the family of X_3' 's or not.

3.4 An exotic smooth structure on $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 6\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.

Let $P_4 =$

At this point, we only briefly note that starting with a fibration of $E(1)$ with one I_7 fiber and five fishtail fibers and performing knot surgery along a regular fiber in a double node neighborhood (as in 3.3) together with five appropriate blow-ups we get an embedding of P_4 in $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 14\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$. Along the lines of our previous arguments, it can be proven that P_4 bounds a rational homology ball and that blowing down along ∂P_4 gives a manifold X_4' homeomorphic to $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 6\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.


 Figure 6: P_2 in $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 13 \overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$

4 Computation of Seiberg–Witten invariants

Theorem 4 *There is a characteristic cohomology class $K'_i \in H^2(X'_i)$ with $SW_{X'_i}(K'_i) \neq 0$.*

Corollary 1 *The 4-manifold X'_i is not diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# (10 - i) \overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$.*

Proof It is known that the SW invariants of $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# (10 - i) \overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$, $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, are trivial, because of the existence of a metric with positive scalar curvature. This, combined with Theorem 4 and the fact that the SW invariants are diffeomorphism invariants, leads to a proof of the corollary. \square

Proof of Theorem 4 We will apply Theorem 1 to all four constructions.

(i) 1st construction:

Denote $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 13 \overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$ by X_1 . Y_1 is a monopole L-space (see [8] for a proof) and $|H_1(Y_1)| = 81$. In addition, B_1 and P_1 are negative definite 4-manifolds. Consider

$$K_1 \in H^2(X_1; \mathbb{Z}), K_1(H) = 3, K_1(E_i) = 1, i \in 1, 2, \dots, 13$$

and denote $K_1|_{X_1 - \text{int}(P_1)}$ by $K_1|$. $K_1|$ extends as a characteristic cohomology class to X'_1 (proved using the embedding of P_1 in $\# 4 \overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$ and more specifically that K_1 evaluates on the spheres of P_1 in the same way that the canonical class

of $\#4\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}$ evaluates on them). Denote this extension of K_1 by K'_1 . Finally, consider

$$(11) \quad a_1 = 6H - 2E_1 - 2E_2 - \sum_{i=4}^9 2E_i - E_{10} - E_{12} - E_{13}.$$

Note that for such an a_1 , the following conditions hold :

$a_1 \in H_2(\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 13\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2}; \mathbb{Z})$, $a_1 \cdot a_1 \geq 0$, $H \cdot a_1 > 0$, $K_1(a_1) < 0$, a_1 is represented in $(\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 13\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2} - \text{int}(Y_1))$.

Now, since $H \cdot a_1 > 0$, $K_1(a_1) < 0$ implies the existence of a wall between $\text{PD}(H)$ and $\text{PD}(a_1)$. In the chamber corresponding to $\text{PD}(H)$, SW_{X_1} is trivial, since we have a positive scalar curvature metric. The wall crossing formula implies therefore that $SW_{X_1, a_1}(K_1) = \pm 1$.

By the dimension formula (2), $d(K_1) = 0$ and $d(K'_1) = 0$ since d remains unchanged by our operation. It follows from the preceding analysis that we can apply Theorem 1 to our case and thus get that

$$SW_{X'_1, a_1}(K'_1) = \pm 1,$$

which completes the proof of Theorem 3 for our first construction.

Note that there is no ambiguity about the chambers in the blown down manifold, since the wall crossing formula combined with the dimension formula for SW invariants implies that for a 4-manifold M with $b_2^+(M) = 1$ and $b_2^-(M) \leq 9$ there is only one chamber.

- (ii) 2nd construction: Asking for the analogous to the above conditions to be fulfilled, one can easily compute that

$$(12) \quad a_2 = 7h - 3e_1 - 2 \sum_{i=2}^9 e_i - e_{12} - e_{13} - 2e_{14}$$

is a cohomology class that can be used for the computation of the Seiberg–Witten invariants in this case.

- (iii)-(iv) In a similar fashion, one can carry out the computations for the remaining cases.

□

Note 1 *D. Gay and A. Stipsicz recently proved in [4] that Wahl type diagrams provide examples of plumbing trees that can be symplectically blown down. Making use of their results, it follows immediately that the manifolds X'_1, X'_2 and X''_3 constructed above are symplectic.*

5 Appendix: elliptic fibrations of $E(1)$

We give explicit constructions for some of the elliptic fibrations $E(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1$ used in the paper. Note that the existence of such fibrations can also be verified using the monodromies of the singular fibers.

5.1 A fibration of $E(1)$ with a singular fiber of type I_3 and nine fishtail fibers.

Let C_1 and C_2 be two complex curves in the complex projective plane, such that : $C_2 = \{[x : y : z] \in \mathbb{CP}^2 | p_2(x, y, z) = x^3 + zx^2 - zy^2 = 0\}$ or any curve isotopic to this so that it will give rise to a fishtail fiber in $E(1)$, C_1 is the union of three lines - L_1, L_2, L_3 - defined by an equation of the form $p_1(x, y, z) = 0$ and C_1, C_2 intersect as indicated in Figure 7.

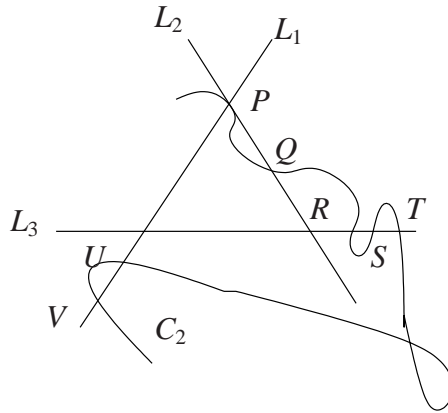
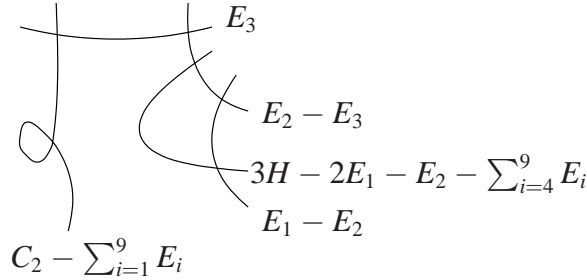


Figure 7: Curves generating the pencil

Perform three infinitely close blow-ups at the base point P and six further blow-ups at the base points Q, R, S, T, U, V . After doing so, the curves C_1 and C_2 get locally separated and the pencil of elliptic curves $C_t = C_{[t_1:t_2]} = \{(t_1p_1 + t_2p_2)^{-1}(0)\}, [t_1 : t_2] \in \mathbb{CP}^1$ provides a well defined map $\mathbb{CP}^2 \# 9\overline{\mathbb{CP}^2} \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1$. It is easy to check that starting with the curves C_1, C_2 and performing the nine blow-ups as described above, one can detect an I_3 singular fiber, a fishtail fiber and E_3 as a section (See also figure 8). Using the equations defining C_1 and C_2 , the remaining singular fibers can be determined as well.

Figure 8: A section, a fishtail and an I_3 fiber in $E(1)$

5.2 A fibration of $E(1)$ with a singular I_5 (I_7) fiber and seven (five) fishtail fibers.

Such fibrations can also be easily constructed starting with appropriate generating curves for the pencil.

Even more easily, one can verify the existence of such fibrations combinatorially, using their monodromy. We will do so for one of the two cases.

According to [6], the monodromies of our singular fibers are as follows :

The monodromy of the fishtail fiber I_1 is $a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and the monodromy of the singular fiber I_k is $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. If $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, then $b = (ab)a(ab)^{-1}$, and so b also represents the monodromy of a fishtail fiber.

In addition, $(a^3b)^3 = I \Leftrightarrow a^5(a^{-2}ba^2)abaaab = I$, which means that the fibration with an I_5 and seven fishtail fibers over the disk extends to a fibration over S^2 . The classification of genus-1 Lefschetz fibrations shows that the resulting fibration is an elliptic fibration on $E(1)$.

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